

WHAT MAY HAPPEN

If the Chinese Exclusion Act Which Passed the House

FINALLY BECOMES A NATIONAL LAW

China Would Cut off All Diplomatic Relations With Us, Which Might be a Serious Blow to Our Commerce. Mr. Hitt's Position--Rumor That Ex-Speaker Reed Will Retire From Politics--Filibustering in the House. A Closure Rule Would be Welcomed, Perhaps, by the Democrats. Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—It was stated to-day that the Chinese minister had indicated to Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the foreign relations committee in the senate, that if the extreme Chinese exclusion bill became a law in the form that it passed the house yesterday, the Chinese government would sever all diplomatic relations with this country. With his usual reticence concerning pending legislation, Senator Sherman would say nothing for publication.

Mr. Hitt, who led the opposition to the bill yesterday, said to your correspondent to-day: "There is, of course, only one sequel to the passage of such a bill or the enactment of such a law. The Chinese minister and his entire suite would at once quit the country, and all relations between the empire and this country would be terminated. Such intimations have come to me pretty direct, although not in an official form, of course."

"There is even fear that the Chinese government, hearing of the radical action of the house of representatives yesterday, might cable the Chinese minister here to at once ask for his passports without waiting for the action of the senate. The Chinese minister has been endeavoring to place the best construction possible before his government and make his government understand that it is the general wish of the executive branch of this government, while restricting undesirable immigration, not to violate treaty obligations of the action taken in this country, but it is a difficult task."

"If I had had a few minutes more yesterday I think I could have made it plain to the house that there was nothing in the cry that an army of Chinese was along the border waiting to descend upon this country. It could have been shown that instead of Chinese coming to this country they are actually leaving it. There have been 18,000 departures in excess of the arrivals since October 1, 1888. Last year the arrivals in British Columbia exceeded the departures by only 994."

Tremendous influence has been brought to bear by Knights of Labor organizations throughout the country in favor of the bill on the ground that thousands of Chinamen are ready to come in from Canada, and compete with American laborers.

COMING HOME

To be Present at the Convention, Says Rumor, But Rumor Doesn't Always Know.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—White-law Reid, United States minister to France, arrived in Washington to-day, and is quartered at the Hotel Normandie. It is asserted that a number of the active Republican leaders and workers who have been serving the country in foreign courts are to be on hand before the convention and the subsequent campaign. Besides Mr. Reid, Charles E. Smith, minister to Russia, and Patrick Egan, minister to Chile, will be here before the first of June. Mr. Egan has already been granted his leave of absence. He will be represented at Santiago in the meantime by Mr. McCreey, secretary of legation, who will act as charge d'affaires. There have been several suggestions that White-law Reid would be presented as a vice-presidential candidate in place of Levi P. Morton on the ticket with President Harrison.

IF THIS IS TRUE

It Will Be Regretted by the Republican Party Everywhere.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—A report is extant that ex-Speaker Reed contemplates retiring from political life, and that he will enter business enterprises. He recently had a conference with Thomas C. Platt, in New York city, and it is said that he has been offered a position in the legal department of the United States Express company far more profitable than continuing services in the house of representatives. These negotiations are now in progress, and it is not impossible that the ex-speaker will hereafter give his attention to business instead of politics.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Filibustering to Delay the Passage of the Free Wood Bill--Democrats Now Feel the Need of a Closure Rule--Chickens Come Home to Roost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—After preliminary business in the house, Mr. McMillin moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the free wood bill, and pending that, moved all debate on the first section be limited to one hour. This met with opposition from the Republicans, who, while they were willing to take a vote immediately on the pending amendment, thought that no limitation should be placed on debate. Mr. McMillin was willing to extend the time, but insisted that the debate must be limited. The Republicans under the lead of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, then began to fight for delay. A slight disagreement between Mr. Burrows and the speaker caused the latter to suspend business until the former should take his seat.

Mr. Burrows reluctantly but gracefully obeyed the speaker's bidding and Mr. McMillin, withdrawing his modification, renewed his motion limiting the debate to one hour. Mr. Burrows was immediately on his feet to make an amendment, but the speaker recognized Mr. McMillin to demand the previous

question. Then Mr. Burrows moved a recess until 4 o'clock, which was supplemented by Mr. Payne, of New York, with an amendment for a recess until 5 o'clock.

Thus the regime of filibustering was inaugurated. The Republicans refrained from voting—both on a division, and by tellers, thereby breaking a quorum and compelling the Democrats to order the ayes and nays.

Mr. Payne's amendment was rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 183. Mr. Burrows was doubtful whether the recess would be long enough and moved another amendment extending the limit till 5:30. But the yeas and nays did not disclose a quorum; the vote standing yeas 2 nays 162.

Mr. Miller, of Wisconsin, rose to move a call on the house but he was waved down by Messrs. Burrows and Dingler and the duty of making this motion devolved upon Mr. McMillin. The call was ordered, yeas, 166; nays, 4.

The call showed that there were 230 members in attendance, and further proceedings under the call having been dispensed with, the vote recurred on Mr. Burrows's amendment for a recess until 5:30. It was defeated—yeas, none; nays, 178, and the speaker stated that the vote would be taken on Mr. Payne's previous amendment for a recess until 4:30.

Mr. McMillin—Mr. Speaker, I wish—Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, (interrupting)—The pending question is one for a recess. Is that debatable?

The speaker—It is not. The gentleman objects.

Mr. Burrows—I don't. The speaker—The chair understands the gentleman's remark to be equivalent to an objection.

Under the rules the Democrats were powerless; and the house finally adjourned with the day wasted. There is no intention of the part of the committee on rules to bring in a closure rule and the fight will be continued to-morrow with both sides ranged as they were when the flag of truce was raised this evening.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Palmer Learns Something About Indians That Surprises Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Dawes's motion to strike out the provision for the assignment of army officers to the duties of Indian agents with the amendment attached to it (as offered by Mr. Hawley) that whenever the President shall be of opinion that the good of the service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to strike out the original provision and Mr. Hawley's amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The President is authorized to detail officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where he shall deem such action for the benefit of the service."

Mr. Palmer argued against that policy of his argument and of interruptions of it by other senators, he appeared to be startled and surprised at learning that there were Indians who were United States citizens and voters.

"Why," said he, "Indians vote?" He was informed by Mr. Pettigrew that the Indians in South Dakota were citizens of the United States and voters, having taken their lands in severalty. And yet they had agents over them.

"With them, I hope; not over them," Mr. Palmer exclaimed. He was also informed by Mr. Platt that the Indians at the Puyallup reservation were all voters; and Mr. Allen told him how in the state of Washington there were 600 Indians on a reservation immediately adjacent to the city of Tacoma who were citizens of the United States and voters, controlling in all local affairs, even down to county matters.

After hearing these statements Mr. Palmer confessed that there were matters beyond his comprehension, and that this was one of them. To talk about United States citizens having agents over them was a startling thing to him. It might be true as a matter of fact; but it was startling as a matter of law. The house provision was (he said) contrary to sound political principles.

Mr. Dawes (having charge of the bill) made an earnest appeal to the senate to agree to his motion to strike the army officer provision out of the bill. Before he concluded his address the senate adjourned.

THE CENSUS INVESTIGATION.

Alderson Angry Because He Is Not Allowed to Conduct It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Superintendent of the Census Porter will not be put under fire for a couple of weeks yet. Chairman Wilcox, of the census committee, who will have charge of the investigating committee, said to-day that it would take the committee some time to properly shape matters and that the investigation would not be commenced until plans had been outlined for the committee to follow. Mr. Wilcox confessed that he was somewhat unprepared for the undertaking before him, but was confident that the census committee would draw out all the facts with regard to the methods employed by Superintendent Porter in the taking of the eleventh census.

There is some uneasiness on the part of the Democratic leaders in the house with regard to the investigation, inasmuch as Mr. Alderson, the West Virginia member who introduced the resolution calling for the investigation, is not inclined to take an active part in the work of unearthing the alleged irregularities in the census office. Assuming that the custom of many years would be followed, Mr. Alderson confidently expected to be made chairman of the special committee to investigate the census office, in accordance with the report made to house by the committee on rules. The failure of the house to adopt this seems to have been regarded by Mr. Alderson as a personal affront, and it is understood that he has declined to appear as prosecutor.

Miller's Committee Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Senator Mills was to-day appointed a member of the committee on coast defenses, mines and mining, patents, etc., to fill vacancies created by the retirement of Mr. Chilton his predecessor.

Egan on Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is said at the department of state that Minister Egan has been granted leave of absence to visit the United States, and that Secretary McCreey will act as charge d'affaires until the minister returns to his post at Santiago.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

There is Much in Them to Encourage the National Republicans.

RHODE ISLAND TO VOTE TO-DAY

And the Result Will be Regarded by Many of Both Parties as the First Gun of the Campaign--The Odds Against the Republicans, but They Expect to Hold the Legislature, Which Will be Great Glory--Democrats Expect to Hold Their Own. Republican Gains in the West and Northwest--Reports of Municipal Elections.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—To-night the last efforts were made to talk over the vote of Rhode Island to the beauties of either tariff reform or protection. Regarding to-morrow's election political prophets are somewhat at sea as to the result. The most reliable Republican claim coming from the workers who are conversant with the details of affairs is that there will be no election for the state ticket.

The Democrats will have a slight plurality on some of the nominees and the legislature will be solidly Republican in both branches. The Democrats advance no claims beyond saying that they will elect their state ticket, but they appear very confident. The new elements are so diversified that calculations based upon preceding elections are not regarded with much faith by the leaders of either party.

Congressman Turner, of New York, before leaving this city to-night remarked, "We Democrats take an immense interest in this fight, and I will tell you what we desire. If the Democratic state ticket should secure a plurality of 6,000 votes, even though there should be no majority election, and the legislature should be Republican, we in Washington would be thoroughly satisfied and would consider it a big victory. It would show us that this state, despite the active campaign made by the Republicans, will, beyond doubt, throw its electoral vote for Cleveland or some man who is his legate."

In view of this fact, which is a general one among the Democrats, some of the Republicans think that their state ticket should have received more frequent attention than has been given by some of the out-of-town speakers.

OMAHA ELECTION

The Most Exciting Ever Held--Democrats Split--A Religious Issue.

OMAHA, NEB., April 5.—South Omaha never had such an exciting election as that which terminated this evening at sundown. The city is overwhelmingly Democratic, but during the municipal campaign the Democrats have been split and a most bitter feeling has prevailed. The closing rally of the campaign last night ended in a free fight and predictions were made that blood would flow at the polls to-day. There were three city tickets in the field—the Republican and two Democratic.

To add to the intensity of the struggle the religious question played a prominent part—the American Protective Association being against the Catholics. So alarming did the situation become that a request for official protection at the ballot boxes was made of Sheriff Bennett, a prominent American Protective Association man, who responded by sending thirty-five deputies to the scene of hostilities. Several fights occurred, but up to the time of the polls closing nothing serious occurred.

CHICAGO ELECTION.

The General Result Doubtful--Alderman Cullerton Defeated--An Indecent Doodle Democrat Elected.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The vote throughout the city was generally heavy to-day, and at 9 p. m. it is impossible to tell anything of the political complexion of the election. In the Fifth ward, with all but three precincts heard from, it looks as though Cullerton, the Republican-Democratic-Labor candidate, was defeated, being 300 votes behind his opponent, Rhodes, who ran on the Independent ticket (Democratic).

In the Fifteenth ward sixteen precincts gave Burke, Democrat, (one of the indicted aldermen) 2,000, his Republican opponent, Reddick, having 1,889. Later—Complete returns from the Ninth ward show the defeat of Cullerton by Rhodes by over 400 majority.

Edward F. Cullerton has been a member of the council continuously since 1872, and has long been looked upon and spoken of as the leader of the city council of Chicago. George F. Rhodes, the successful candidate, owes his election, it is said, more to the fact that it was "anything to beat Cullerton" than to any personal popularity.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTIONS.

Large Republican Gains Reported, and a Regular Landslide at Saginaw.

LANSING, MICH., April 5.—Additional reports from election districts show Republican victories in Lansing, Ishpeming, Port Huron, Coldwater, Sheboygan, Saginaw, Hillsdale and Ionia. The Democrats elect their tickets in Adrian, Negaunee and Dowagiac.

The result in Saginaw was a surprise to both parties. The city is strongly Democratic, but the Republicans made a clean sweep, and carried everything before them. The landslide was due to the light vote and local issues.

Women Vote Against Women.

BLOOMING, ILL., April 5.—In the school election here yesterday over 1,000 women exercised the right of franchise granted to them in such elections by the last legislature. The greatest interest was taken in the election. For a

long time Mrs. Raymond has been superintendent of city schools, and has always given females the preference in appointing teachers. Strange to say, the women nearly all voted for the two candidates for school directors who were opposed to this so-called "petticoat regime," and the antis were successful.

THE NUTMEG STATE.

Republicans Win in Bridgeport and Lose in Hartford.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 5.—The Republicans carried the municipal election here yesterday, William H. Marigold being re-elected mayor by about 400 majority. The Republicans also secured aldermen each in the First and Sixth wards, and three councilmen in the First. The fight was principally on the mayor and council. The Republicans have a safe majority in the council on joint ballot. The vote was the largest in ten years.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 5.—After a lively contest yesterday William Waldo Hyde, Democrat, was elected mayor by 4,607 to 3,828 for Henry C. Dwight, Republican. The total vote was about 1,300 greater than two years ago. At that time Mr. Dwight was elected by 105 majority. Mr. Hyde graduated from Yale in 1876, and is a member of the law firm of Hyde, Gross & Hyde. The Republicans have 12 councilmen and the Democrats 26—a gain of two Republicans. The board of aldermen stands 15 Democrats to 5 Republicans.

Quay Wins at His Home.

MEADVILLE, PA., April 5.—Thirty-one districts complete, including Meadville and Titusville gave Quay 2,005, Dalzell 624. The same ratio for the remaining precincts will give the county to Quay by a majority of 3,500. Flood carries the district for Congress by an estimated majority of 3,000. Hon. W. H. Andrews, candidate for the legislature, will be nominated by a heavy majority.

The legislative ticket will be Andrews, Compton and Bolard. The national delegates will probably be Carter, of Crawford, and Reed, of Erie. Bloss, Mantor, Ray and Roddy, delegates to the state convention, are elected without opposition. Great interest was taken in the primaries and an unusually heavy vote was polled.

Republicans Return to Their Old Love.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The general interest displayed during the municipal election to-day has been unparalleled, and never before has so large a vote been polled. The odds were decidedly against the Republicans, being controlled by a Democratic majority of 7,100 at last fall's state election. This was caused by a general bolt of the German Lutherans on the parochial school question. One-third are believed to have returned to their old love to-day.

About an Even Divide.

CINCINNATI, O., April 5.—Returns from cities in central and southern Ohio show mixed results in yesterday's elections—Local issues seem to have been controlling influences. Republicans appear to have gained advantages in the local tickets at Lima, Upper Sandusky, Fostoria, Circleville and Urbana and Bucyrus. The Democrats have held their own in general at Marietta, Waverly, Mansfield, Callion, Chillicothe and Wellston. A light vote is reported nearly everywhere.

As Viewed From Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A resume of the city elections in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and North Dakota shows that in a majority of the places issues took precedence over politics, and when party lines were drawn the Republicans had the best of it. The Democrats generally were successful and secured larger majorities than did the Republicans, however.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT

In New York--The Buffalo Meeting Denouncing the Hill Snap Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.—A thousand men bearing banners and transparencies and headed by a band of music, escorted ex-Secretary Chas. Fairchild, ex-Mayor Wm. Gray and the Hon. Frank M. Thornton to Music Hall, where were gathered 2,000 people to hear their protests against the "snap" state convention, and their reasons for revolt against the alleged bossism which dictated and dominated it. The assemblage included many ladies, some Republicans and a few Hill Democrats.

John Citibacker, president of the Erie county Democratic the new organization formed by the Cleveland men, called the meeting to order and nominated Chas. F. Bishop mayor to preside. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Chas. F. Fairchild was the first speaker. In part he said:—We propose to prove our case by going to the people, by going to our constituency and asking them to give us our credentials with which to go to Chicago to represent them. We propose to present our case to the national convention in the way in which it invites us to do, to make our arguments, to address ourselves to the reason and judgment of those who sit in judgment upon our case, and then we propose to abide the result loyally and faithfully, and all we ask of our opponents is that they recognize our right to present our contestant and that they be prepared as we are to abide by the decision of the last tribunal of the party.

Mr. Fairchild spoke at length favoring the sending of a contesting Democratic delegation to Chicago and bitterly denounced the Hill snap convention. In conclusion, among other things, he said:

A truthful history of the caucuses, from which the members of the February convention trace their authority, will show that the convention expresses not merely an ill-considered, premature expression of New York's Democracy, but that it is a false and fraudulent expression; that there was a general conspiracy, covering the whole state, to deprive the people of their rights. When we appear before the national convention in Chicago we will go before that body recognizing it as a court of equity as well as a court of law. We will not only urge that the state Democratic committee New York, in calling a midwinter convention, overstepped their authority and were in technical error, but, in addition to this, we will show that the whole transaction is permeated with fraud, that the action of the snap convention not only misrepresents the Democracy of the state of New York, but that it was intended to misrepresent that Democracy, and that every action taken by that convention is a nullity in conscience as well as law.

DEEMING'S HEARING.

Damaging Testimony Against the Noted Murderer.

IDENTIFIED BY MANY PEOPLE

Who Knew Him Under a Score of Aliases--Crimes That Equal Those of Jack the Ripper--The Coolness of the Bloodthirsty Villain Who Married Women to Kill Them and Bury Them Under Cement--His Dramatic Arrest and How He Gave Himself Away--Other Foreign News.

MELBOURNE, April 5.—The inquest upon the body of Mrs. Deeming, formerly Miss Mather, which was found buried beneath the floor—occupied by the Deemings at Windsor, a suburb of this city, and for whose murder Deeming is now in custody, opened in the city court room to-day. The case has lost none of its interest to the people of Melbourne, who are thoroughly acquainted with all the crimes attributed to the prisoner, and the room was crammed with a throng of eager listeners. The greatest curiosity was manifested to get a view of Deeming and he afforded the spectators the desired opportunity by seating himself in front of the prisoner's dock where every one could plainly see him. The first evidence submitted was that of the doctor who had found the body. His testimony was read.

The owner of the house in which the body was found then identified Deeming as the man who had hired the house from him, giving his name as Drouin. There was intense excitement as the witness gave the ghastly details of the finding of the body, which he said had been doubled up, evidently with the object of saving labor in digging the grave and to allow of its easier handling by the murderer. The police also gave evidence of the recovery of the body. Several witnesses were called who identified Deeming as the husband of the dead woman. The next witness was Mr. Hirschfeld, who went to Australia to identify the prisoner. He narrated a conversation he had had with Deeming on board the steamer on which the accused was conveyed from Perth to Melbourne.

Mr. Hirschfeld said that Deeming had manifested extreme curiosity to learn how the body looked when it was found and that he had made a number of incriminating remarks. At this point of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned for luncheon. Throughout the inquest Deeming wore a careless look and on several occasions he laughed loudly at some of the statements made by the witnesses.

Upon the resumption of the inquest, Kate Rosewell, the fiancée of Deeming after his murder of Emily Mather, was identified by a witness named Girth as a lady he had seen in company with the prisoner in Sydney, N. S. W., in the middle of January last, when Deeming told the witness that his wife was well and that she was staying at Sydney. An ironmonger named Woods and his wife both testified they sold prisoner a trowel and a barrel of cement December 17.

The place the question of Deeming's identification beyond all doubt he was placed in the court yard of the jail with twenty other persons. Here he was seen and identified by fifty-two persons who had known him under fifteen aliases. As he was returning to his cell through the corridor where several of the men who had identified him had assembled, he rushed upon them and struck one of them a severe blow. He attempted to hit others, but they eluded him, and finally the infuriated man was overpowered by the guards, who dragged him to his cell.

It is quite evident that Deeming believes the game has ended for him, and a close watch is kept upon him to prevent him from killing himself, as it is believed he would do if the least chance offered.

Later details regarding Deeming's arrest show that when he was taken into custody at the southern cross gold fields, where he was employed as an engineer at Frazer's gold mine, he was making final arrangements for his marriage with Miss Rouseville, who was on her way from Bathurst, N. S. W., to join him. He had already secured a house and his first act after taking possession was to purchase a barrel of cement, with which he had the floor of the main room cemented.

The circumstances of his arrest were of a dramatic character. He was in the act of reading a newspaper containing a brief account of the discovery of Miss Mather's body at Windsor when a constable suddenly entered, and, without the least warning, arrested him on the charge of murder. For the moment Deeming was dumfounded, but he quickly recovered his self-possession, and pointing to the paragraph, asked the constable if that was the crime of which he was accused, adding: "I think I know the party who was murdered. She was a good little thing, and I cannot believe that any one would hurt her."

The policeman himself was totally ignorant of the details of the crime, having merely been instructed in a general way to arrest Deeming on the charge of murder. The latter, however, in the course of conversation after the arrest, acquainted him with many particulars of the crime, with which it was apparent he was fully conversant.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

That Shook the Russian Capital as by an Earthquake--Nine Lives Lost.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—This city was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement last night by a most terrific explosion. So much has been heard here lately of the fiendish work of anarchists that for the time everyone believed that they had attempted to destroy some of the public buildings. It was soon learned, however, that the explosion was due to an accident at the state factory for the manufacture of smokeless powder, where, in some unknown manner, five tons of gun cotton had exploded. The shock of the explosion was tremendous. The whole city was shaken and houses swayed on their foundations as though from the effects of an earthquake.

As soon as it was ascertained that the explosion had occurred in a powder factory a steady stream of people flooded

in that direction to witness the effects of the accident. The building in which the gun cotton had been stored was nowhere to be seen. It had been blown into splinters. Nine workmen were in the building when the explosion took place and every one of them was blown to pieces. A search was made for the remnants of their bodies and some of their limbs were found 250 yards away from the building. The adjoining factories were greatly damaged and five workmen in them were injured. Houses a mile and a quarter away from the scene were made to oscillate by the shock of the explosion. Windows were shattered, and crockery and glassware were thrown to the floor and smashed. The loss from these causes alone will be quite heavy. It is thought the explosion was due to carelessness.

RAVACHOL'S EXPLOSIVES.

The Anarchist Tells His Secret to the French Authorities.

PARIS, April 5.—A box recently arrived in this city addressed to Matthieu, one of the accomplices of the anarchist Ravachol. The police opened it and found that it contained two revolvers and a number of cartridges. The box known to have been sent from St. Etienne, and the police are trying to find out who shipped the box.

Ravachol admitted to the magistrato yesterday that he wrote the article in the *Journal International* describing the surest method of blowing up public buildings and giving information as to the manufacture of bombs and high explosives. He told the magistrate that the explosive he had employed in the Boulevard St. Germain and Lobau Baracks affairs was triple powder dynamite. He charged his infernal machines with two kilograms of dynamite and two kilograms of his own explosive. He gave the most minute details as to the manufacture of his own explosive. A sample of it has been sent to the state laboratory to be tested.

Dynamite Stolen.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—Two hundred cartridges containing 634 pounds of dynamite have been stolen from the Banneux collieries at Liege.

Anarchists Arrested.

BARCELONA, April 5.—Fourteen French anarchists have been arrested here and will probably be expelled from Spain.

BLAIR MISREPRESENTED.

He Wants the Department to Make Public the Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, who is in this city for a few days on business matters, was seen to-day at the Astor House, when he made the following statement in regard to his rejection as United States Minister to China: "I have been greatly misrepresented in reference to the matter, both innocently and wilfully. I have repeatedly requested the department to make the correspondence relating to my rejection public, so that the people at large would be able to understand my position and the true history of the case. If this request is not soon complied with, I propose to publish a full statement myself."

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Or Rather Their Proprietor, Involved in an Enormous Suit at Law.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 5.—Four actions for damages, aggregating \$1,510,000, has been instituted in the superior court against D. Herbert Hostetter, the bitters manufacturer of Pittsburgh.

Those bringing the suits, and the respective amounts claimed, are as follows: George M. Jewett, trustee, \$300,000; William Gilmore and John Henry Miller, \$200,000; John Henry Miller, \$500,000, and Winfield J. Taylor, trustee of the Transportation and Terminal company, of Baltimore, \$510,000.

The suit, it is understood, was brought to recover certain securities in accordance with a settlement between the plaintiffs made by Hostetter.

Cloud Burst in St. Marys.

ST. MARYS, O., April 5.—An unprecedented rain fall has visited this section. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning and at Millstock, ten miles south of here, the two-story brick residence of William Piper was struck and completely shattered. The occupants had a narrow escape. All streams are out of the banks and the houses in bottoms are inundated and the wheat crop is being flooded. The St. Marys reservoir, covering 17,000 acres of land, is dangerously high, and grave results are feared lest it should burst and flood the surrounding country. The weather is warm, with indications of more rain.

Flood Looked For.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The St. Lawrence continues to rise and there are grave fears of a flood. The lake ice has still to come down, and its arrival is looked forward to with much anxiety. The water is now within a few inches of the level of Commission street and is slowly rising. Merchants are clearing goods from their cellars and a repetition of the flood of 1887 is expected.

Steamship News.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Arrived—British Prince, Liverpool.

LONDON, April 5.—Sighted—Veendam, New York.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived—Saale, Bremen.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store; regular size, 50 cents and \$1.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, showers followed by fair in the afternoon; fair Thursday; westerly gales and cooler.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	.....	55	3 p. m.	.....	73
10 a. m.	.....	59	6 p. m.	.....	80
1 p. m.	.....	65	9 p. m.	.....	75
4 p. m.	.....	75			
					Weather—Fair.